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Volume XVI.

NOVEMBER, 1895.

Number 11



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melancholy; *hence the preparation is of great value in the treatment of mental and
nervous affections.* From the fact, also, that it exerts a double tonic influence,
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The success of Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites has tempted certain persons
to offer imitations of it for sale. Mr. Fellows, who has examined several of these,
finds that no two of them are identical, and that all of them differ from the
original in composition, in freedom from acid reaction, in susceptibility to the
effects of oxygen when exposed to light or heat, in the property of retaining the
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the original bottles; the distinguishing marks which the bottles (and the wrappers
surrounding them) bear, can then be examined, and the genuineness—or other-
wise—of the contents thereby proved.

Medical Letters may be addressed to:

Mr. FELLOWS, 48 Vesey Street, New York.

California Medical Journal.

PUBLISHED BY THE CALIFORNIA MEDICAL COLLEGE.

C. N. Miller, Managing Editor.

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CALIFORNIA MEDICAL JOURNAL.
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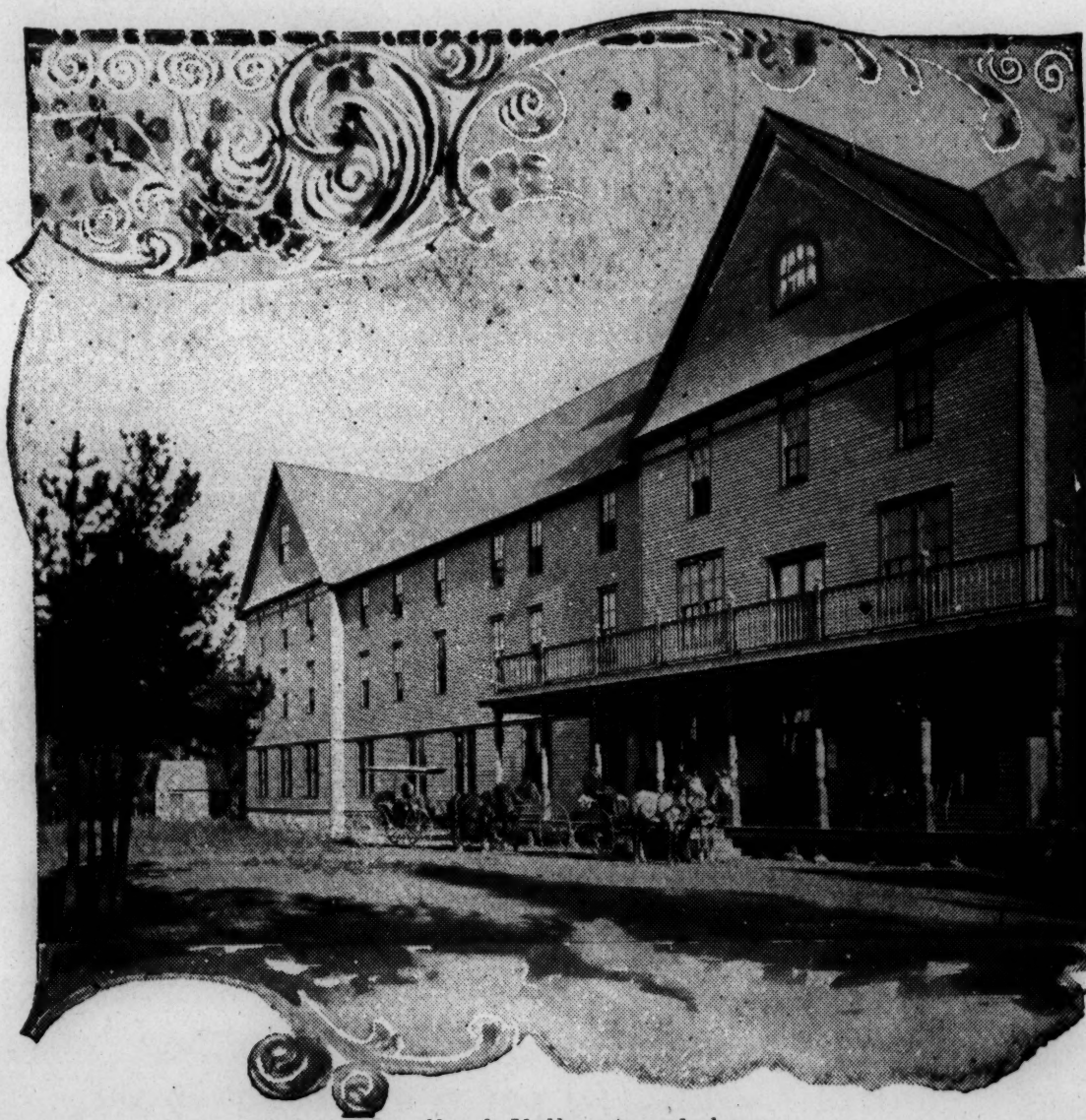
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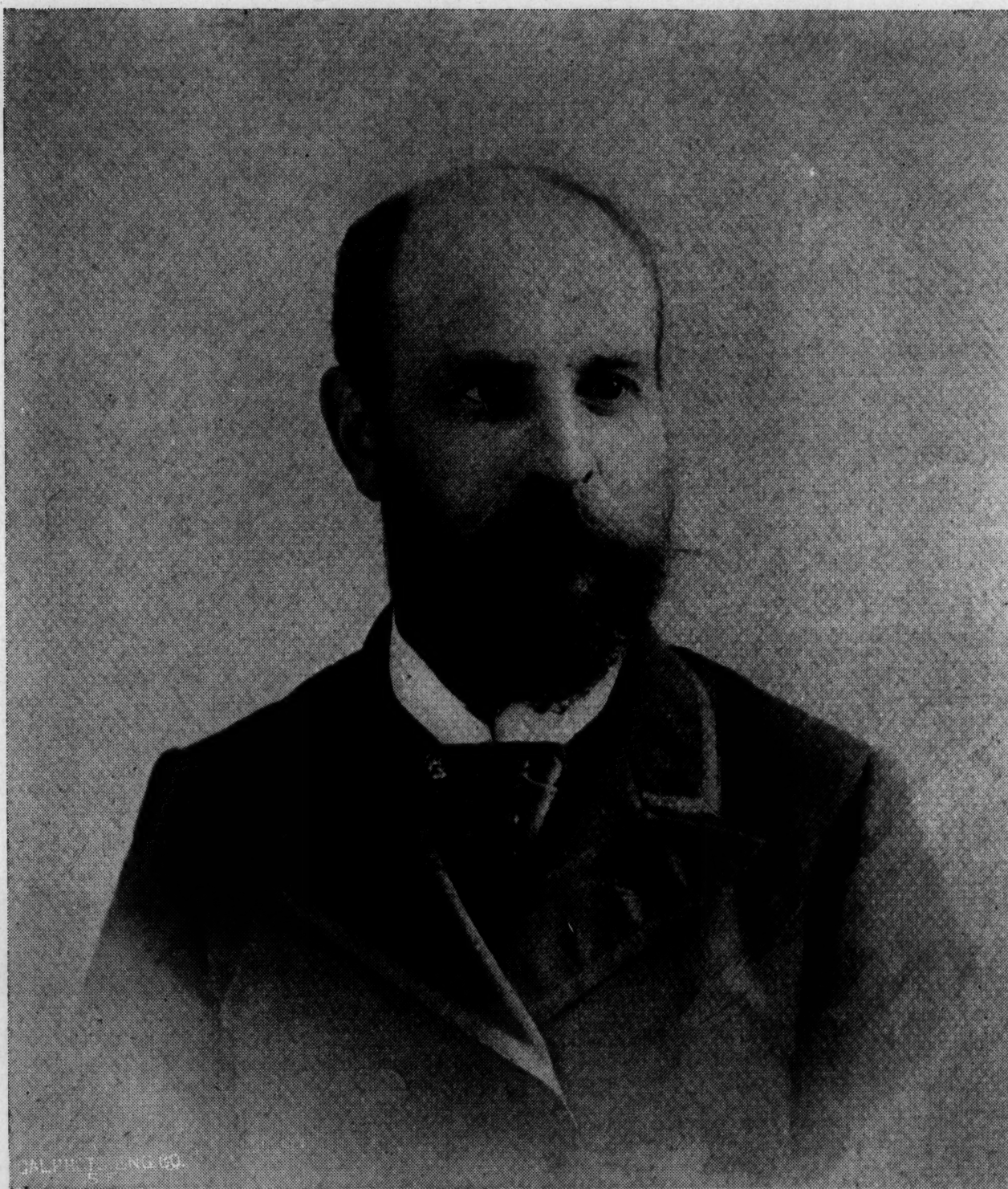
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A. E. SCOTT, M.D.

*PROFESSOR OF DISEASES OF CHILDREN,
CALIFORNIA MEDICAL COLLEGE.*

California Medical Journal.

VOL. XVI.

San Francisco, California, November, 1895.

NO. 11.

Original Articles.

CALOPRACTIO SURGERY. (No. 17.)

(Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *prassein*, to make.)

Lectures by PROF. GERE, California Medical College
Intermediate Course, '94.

The thighs should be straight, tapering and well rounded; the female thigh is as a rule, more shapely than that of the sterner sex for the reason that it has a wider base where it joins the pelvis and hence is more tapering; it has also a thicker layer of fat beneath the skin so is rounder and smoother. There is no reason, however, why a man may not have a well shaped thigh unless some accidental deformity be present, he simply needs to give the muscles on every side equal and sufficient exercise. The muscles on the front and back of the thigh are seldom very defective as ordinary walking serves to keep them in fair condition but the inner and outer sides are commonly neglected—the inner especially often showing a flat or even concave surface.

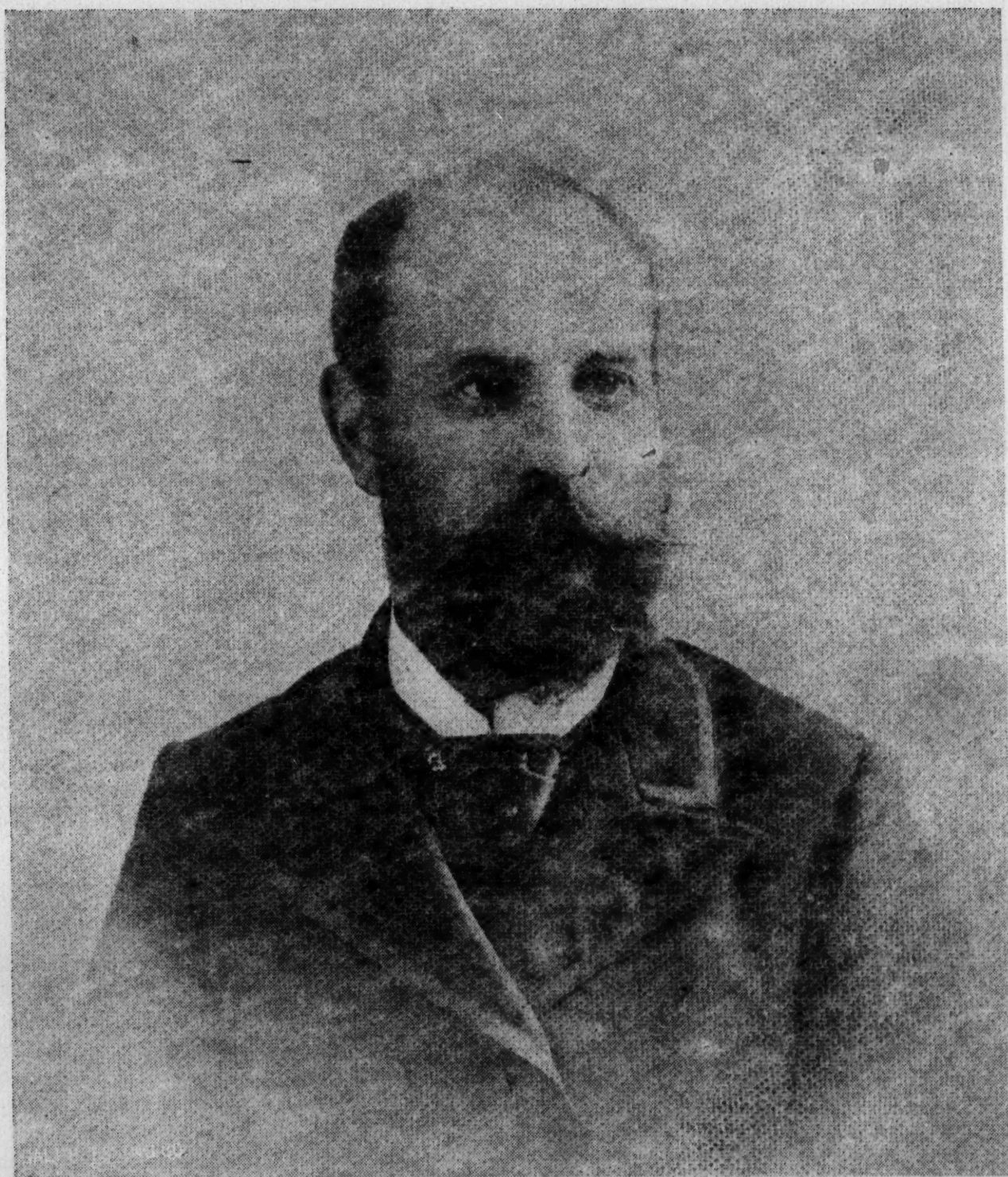
A general increase of fat will assist in covering defects, but the better plan is to systematically exercise the neglected muscles until they are equal with the others, then keep them there or progress still further with all of them together if you wish.

To fill up the inside of the thigh, the adductor muscles—those that draw the thighs towards or across each

other, must receive attention. It is excellent practice to frequently press the knees together as strongly as possible, or stand with the feet separated and try forcibly to draw them together without raising them from the floor. The muscles on the outer side of the thigh may be exercised by pressing the knee strongly outward against some resistant body, or balancing the trunk on one foot as in hopping. Games which require active dodging about like lacrosse and handball are also effective. For the muscles at the back of the thigh, stooping forward with the knees straight and heels on the ground and trying to touch the fingers, or whole palm if possible to the ground; pressing strongly backward with the heel against resistance, raising the foot with a weight attached as far backward as possible, may one or all be practised. It is also well to acquire the habit, when walking, of bringing the knees quickly and strongly back to, or beyond, the perpendicular.

The front of the thigh is most easily developed—running, jumping, wheeling, dancing, hopping—any method by which the knee is forcibly straightened after being bent, or the foot raised high in front of the body, benefits this region—it is needless to particularize.

Knock knees and bow legs are deformities caused by curvature of the thigh or leg bones—possibly congenital, but quite commonly acquired in



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early childhood while the bones are soft.

Food containing an insufficient amount of phosphate of lime, and constitutional diseases like rickets predispose to crooked legs, and the weight of the body, thrown upon the feeble bones in attempts to walk, completes the unfortunate result. Even healthy children should not be encouraged in early attempts at walking, and feeble ones should be restrained until their bones have acquired strength and solidity.

In cases where curvature has taken place, if the bones are still soft and yielding, they may be straightened by pressure of a brace, but when the bones have hardened in their faulty condition it will be necessary to fracture or divide them wholly or in part with a chisel under anæsthesia, after which they must be retained in a straight position by splints or immovable dressing until firmly united.

A fine leg has a good sized well rounded calf tapering to a neat ankle. Americans are unfortunately notorious for their calfless legs, though their ankles are generally superior, showing the fault to be not nature's but their own in neglecting to take sufficient exercise to perfect their muscular development.

The bulk of the calf is made up of muscles which lift the heel, hence to bring the calf up to proper size brisk walking, running, jumping and dancing, especially if performed on the toes with the heel well raised, are most efficacious. Indoors one may practice rising upon the toes many times daily, the effect is increased if weights, as heavy dumb-bells are held in the

hands. It is not to be forgotten that a normal leg has other muscles besides those which raise the heel, and all should receive attention, the toes should be raised frequently and strongly, the foot should be turned and twisted in every direction of which it is capable, in order to secure symmetrical development of the leg.

The deformity known as clubfoot (*talipes*), while sometimes due to malformation of the bones of the ankle, is more often the result of faulty development, irregular innervation or injury of certain muscles or groups of muscles of the leg—frequently congenital but sometimes acquired after birth. The causes are so various, and the methods of treatment as well, that a large department of orthopædic surgery is devoted to their consideration, hence I can not now take time to do the subject justice.

A CASE OF PHOSPHORUS POISONING.

M. H. LOGAN, Ph. G., M. D. San Francisco.

Mrs. K. B——. aged 43 years; moderately healthy; has had three children and two miscarriages; had one ovary taken out six years ago; has had womb trouble many years, menses ceased nine months ago; always worked moderately hard; of a quick temper.

On Saturday, Aug. 24th, 1895, at 8 p. m. she purchased six bunches of common sulphur matches. The face of each bunch was about two inches square. She scraped the heads off three bunches into a little water to keep them from taking fire, and swal-

lowed the mixture. At 9 p. m. she duplicated the dose, after which she felt a little nervous, laid on a lounge and slept some, about three hour naps. She awoke 4 a. m. Sunday morning, 25th., with an intensely sick, aching stomach, and a peculiar bad taste and foul odor from the mouth and great thirst, with dry parched feeling in the œsophagus. She began to drink cold water. At 9 a. m. vomiting began; the matter ejected was thick, ropy, slimy, yellow and bloody with a very bad match taste. Fire and smoke came out with every breath. Her friends allowed her plenty of water, so drinking and vomiting were constant. About 10 a. m. she took three or four bottles of citrate of magnesia. It soon began to work and vomiting and purging were in order, so that she hugged the bowl and chamber thereafter almost constantly.

Sunday night intense pain set in, in the stomach and bowels; in fact from end to end of the alimentary canal. The fæces were light yellow "and on fire." She was afire at both ends and burning all the way through, and what was expelled was afire, and tasted like rotten eggs and garlic. The pain became like burning cramps—with cramps in the limbs. She became yellow all over.

This state of affairs continued for nine days, with very little food or rest. On the ninth day an Allopathic physician was called, he left a little medicine and said she could not live. She was vomiting blood and menstruating with pain. On the tenth day at 2 a. m. I was called, I found her extremely weak; intensely jaundiced; frequently vomiting offensive yellowish mucous;

mouth and throat parched; calling constantly for water; bowels moving several times a day with intense pain, and a pasty, dirty and white, properly formed fæces; the skin very dry and felt like tissue paper; eyes yellow; features slightly puffed; pulse weak and unsteady; feet and hands cold; urine very thick, dark and offensive and painful at passing.

On Sept. 2nd., 2 a. m., ten days after taking the poison, I gave her a Hypodermic injection of Cocaine and Morphia aa grs. $\frac{1}{4}$, and added ten drops each of Sp. Aconite, Ipecac and Colocynth to a glass of water, teaspoonful doses every hour. At 9 a. m. I gave her cold infusion of peach leaves to sip frequently and teaspoonful doses of cold milk and lime water.

Cracked ice gave her more relief than anything else.

This treatment was continued until the 5th. when I ordered the following,
R

Quin. Sulph.	-	-	-	3ss.
Ext. Nux Vom.				
Ol. Gaultheria.	-	-	-	aa 3ss
Ol. Morrhuæ				
Adipis.	-	-	-	aa 3ii

M. Sig.—Apply over body generally every three hours.

In addition was ordered ten drops each of Sp. Aconite, Ipecac and Digitalis and three teaspoonfuls of Bismuth Subcarbonate to a glass of water, to stir and give a teaspoonful every hour, and tablespoonful doses of cold milk and lime water every hour. The stomach retained it from this day on; an occasional dose of cold beef tea or soup was administered. The pain caused by passing water and moving bowels began to subside on the 7th. On the 9th. she took a bowl of

boullion and a raw egg. It caused vomiting so severe as to start the nose to bleeding. On the 11th. she retained cold milk and crackers. Still very yellow; sleeps poorly. On the 15th. a clot of blood the size of a pea was passed from the bladder with pain.

The urine continued bloody for several days but no more pain. Blood came from the womb for about a quarter of an hour causing intense pain. She can now take warm milk and a little warm broth. The fæces pass with pain and are pasty dirty white, although bismuth is still given.

Condition Sept. 23th.—Skin nearly as yellow as formerly; tongue with a dark dirty coat at the base; no appetite; at times gets hungry but can not eat, the sight of food being nauseating; bowels move about three times a day, pasty, chalky white, offensive but formed; urine thick and foamy, redish yellow, with a slimy sediment, very offensive and painful to pass; sleeps very little, the whole body aches even to the bones.

Has been up a few minutes every day since the 26th., but feels dizzy whether up or down. Breathing heavily and sighing. On the whole she is doing as well as could be expected, recoveries heretofore having been seldom or never recorded.

The significance of the temperance movement in the Roman Catholic Church is commented upon in the "Progress of the World" department of the September *Review of Reviews*. The editor concludes that the best Catholic public sentiment, quite as truly as the best Protestant public sentiment, is in favor of a law-enforcing policy toward the saloons.

THE NATIONAL AT PORTLAND.

J. H. McDonald, M. D. Olympia, Wash.

DEAR EDITOR:—In reply to yours of recent date I will say, that I am heartily in favor of the National meeting next June in Portland. While some might think San Francisco a better place, I for one am not so sure about it, California has more Eclectic physicians to be sure, than Oregon, but Portland has a daily paper, The Oregonian, which circulates far and wide, that is very friendly to progressive medication, and I am sure will give the meeting as much, if not more publicity than could or would the San Francisco papers, and that is a very important thing for the success of our cause.

While California has Eclectic practitioners in abundance, I think they owe it to themselves to take off their coats, roll up their sleeves and go in for Portland, and with a determination to make this first meeting of our National Eclectic Medical Association in the Northwest a grand success. Let our Eastern M. D.'s and old war horses in the cause know that they will be well received, highly appreciated and properly entertained while on the Pacific slope. Let us assure them of a warm welcome, and let us all turn out to meet them and open the eyes of the people on the Coast as to who the Eclectic practitioners are and what Eclectic practice is. Give the people a chance to look at Eclectics, to size them up, and you may be sure the result will be a great surprise, a revelation to the inhabitants of this slope.

When I speak of the help we will get from the Oregonian, I know what I am talking about, for it was the first paper to come to my assistance in the fight against the Power Medical Bill which Gov. Elisha P. Ferry, sent back with such a ringing veto, but now after a few years of Eclectic apathy, the Allopaths have gotten in there fine work on Gov. Geo. McGraw until he ignores the Eclectics entirely in his make up of the State Medical Board. So let us show to the people of Portland and the Northwest that notwithstanding our Allopathic friends have appropriated very many of our remedies, and adopted many of our principles we, as Eclectics, are still in the field continuing our researches and investigations, and while our so-called Regular brethren, considered that every fact in relation to medicine had been found out and adopted a hundred years ago, we believe there are yet more truths to bring to the surface, and propose to delve after them as long as we exist; so I say "Hurrah for the Portland meeting!"

THE TREATMENT OF INTERMITTENT FEVER.

WALTER M. FLEMMING, M. D. 240 fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Before the discovery of the tubercle bacillus, many a cough was allowed to continue without treatment and the real difficulty not suspected until a sharp hemorrhage or a hectic fever revealed the true situation. Only a few months ago diphtheria patients walked the streets with a simple sore throat, while cases of follicular tonsillitis were carefully treated as diph-

theritic in character. Nearly all of us were taught that malaria was an earth-born poison which filled the air with "a fever generating agent."

Now, all this is changed. The tubercle bacilli can be detected in the earliest stages of phthisis. The Klebs-Loeffer bacillus decides the presence of diphtheria; and the malarial germs of Laveran tell us we have an intermittent fever.

It is natural that we look for a remedy which will destroy these germs or counteract their poisonous products. Indeed, it now appears that we have unconsciously to be sure, been giving a perfect specific for the cause of the latter disease. Quinine is no longer administered in an empirical manner. We know precisely why we give it and what it does. Quinine exerts a deathly influence over the malarial germ, therefore it may be given with the satisfaction of knowing that it will invariably check the paroxysms of an intermittent fever. If its use is not followed by a cure, then it is certain that it never came in contact with the red corpuscles of the blood. Absorption was incomplete or the quantity of the drug was insufficient. In the light of all this it is certainly bordering on the ludicrous that the National Dispensatory should give a list of seventy-six remedies in the index under Intermittent Fever.

The patient has usually had a malarial paroxysm before seeking medical advice. As hepatic activity is necessary to obtain the best effect of the specific treatment, so, in cases of constipation at least, it is better to begin the treatment with the following prescription which should be taken five or six

hours prior to the quinine :

R

Hydrarg. Cloridi Mite

Sodae Bi-carb., - - - aa gr. i

M. Divide into six powders.

Sig. Take one powder every fifteen minutes, using all powders.

This is far preferable to giving the calomel in one single dose and in larger quantity. However, it may be necessary, if the patient be insensitive to purgatives, to increase the quantity in the prescription by one-half. While this preparatory treatment is not necessary, yet it is certainly true that after its employment a less quantity of quinine is required and the general condition of the patient is improved.

It has been stated that this treatment should be given five or six hours before the specific treatment. It should now be said that the latter treatment is best inaugurated at such a time that it will be exerting its fullest physiological action when the next paroxysm is due. This time can be quite accurately stated when we remember that a paroxysm often begins an hour earlier than the preceding one and that about three hours are required for the quinine to be in its most active condition in the body.

To insure prompt and complete absorption the quinine is best given in liquid form. The following is a favorite prescription :

R

Quinia Sulph., - - - grs. xv

Aquae, - - - - - oz. j

Acid Sulph. dil. q. s. ft. sol.

M. et Sig. Take at one dose in one-third glass of water.

With the above preparatory treatment and with the quinine dissolved, this dose is equivalent to at least

twenty grains given after the usual manner; while it is certain we should not trust to pills or capsules at such a time unless we know positively that these are in a perfectly soluble condition.

To prevent the uncomfortable head symptoms which accompany full doses of quinine and also to relieve the pain which is likely to be present at the same time of the expected paroxysm, the following prescription should be given four or five hours after the specific ;

R

Antikamnia Tablets (5 grs. each)

No xxiv (24)

Sig. One tablet every two hours while pain necessitates.

While the above dose of quinine is sufficiently large for residents of most parts of the United States, yet in some of the Southern States and other sections where malaria abounds with unusual force, it may be necessary to give the quinine as high as twenty, forty, or even sixty grains. But in the great majority of cases the above single dose will be sufficient to prevent a second chill.

In order that there may be no question about the recurrence of an attack and also in order to bring the system under the influence of a good tonic, the quinine should be continued for one or two weeks in doses of five to ten grains a day. As the malarial germ has left its effects on the nervous system and often to a marked degree, so a remedy is indicated which will put at rest the disturbed condition.

The following will be found satisfactory in every way :

R
Antikamnia and Quinine Tablets,
5 gr. - - - No.xxiv.

Sig. One tablet three times a day
after meals.

This tablet contains $2\frac{1}{2}$ grs. Sulph
Quinine and $2\frac{1}{2}$ grs. Antikamnia, be-
ing the most desirable proportion.

If the physician be called while the
patient is suffering from a paroxysm,
and is in doubt as to its nature, he
has only to remember that any inter-
mittent fever which resists the action
of quinine is not necessarily of malar-
ial origin. Even during the chill of
a malarial attack the temperature
may rise to 102° or higher, while it
is often true that when the chill
has passed and the fever is on, the
thermometer will show a lower degree
of heat. Therefore, no better treat-
ment can be given at the beginning of
or during the chill, than the follow-
ing :

R
Antikamnia Tablets, 5 gr. each
No.xxiv.

Sig. Take two tablets immediately.
Repeat dose in two hours if pain ne-
cessitates.

The antikamnia will relieve the con-
gestion of the abdominal and thoracic
organs and will materially alleviate
the headache of the second stage es-
pecially. In fact, it practically robs
the fever of its most distressing fea-
tures.

When we consider that the cause of
intermittent fever is so thoroughly un-
derstood and that quinine is regarded
as its specific, destroying said cause,
how puerile are all attempts to bring
forward new substitutes. Although
pain may not be dependent upon any
special living organism, yet it is cer-
tain that in antikamnia we have a most

reliable specific.

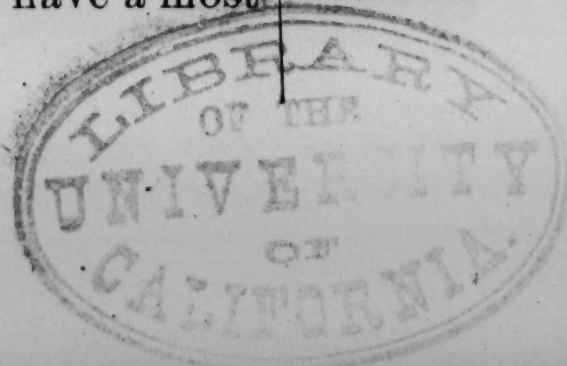
In regard to the treatment of all
forms of Febrile Maladies, periodic or
continued, I have found the Antikam-
nia Tablets with its various combina-
tions of codeine, salol or quinine, (as
indicated in each individual case,) the
most reliable, prompt and satisfac-
tory remedies in controlling these in-
tractable disorders of any remedial
agent known to me in a general active
practice of over thirty years.

ASEPSIN AND SODA BICARB.

JOHN FEARN, M. D. Oakland, Cal.

Many an Eclectic has made success
and friends, by the use of Sulphite of
Soda. The indications are plain for
the use of this (when specifically indi-
cated) invaluable drug: the dirty white
tongue; it may be heavily coated or
not, but the tongue and mucous mem-
brane are pale and dirty—indicating ac-
idity, *plus* sepsis or dirt in the blood.
The combination of soda and sulphur
meets both indications, and thus re-
moves both wrongs.

But many times we have pale mucous
membranes, and what we might term
a clean white tongue, at least there is
an absence of dirtiness. These condi-
tions we often see after acute sickness-
es, I have many times seen it in ty-
phoid conditions after the fever is
broken, and the patient begins to look
towards convalescence. For a good
while now I have been using to
meet this condition, a combination,
which I have given the students in the
California Medical College, but from
the success which I have met with, it
deserves a larger field, hence these



lines.

The combination is Soda Bicarb. and Asepsin, it may be prepared as follows,

R

Soda Bicarb c. p. - 3i
Asepsin (Lloyds) - grs. x to xv
Triturate well.

This powder may be added to water, say 20 grains to a glass of water which can be used during the twenty-four hours, or it may be given in two or three grain doses every few hours as indicated. In all these cases there is atony and flatulence to a greater or less extent and while the soda meets the call for the alkali, the Asepsin being an aromatic stimulant, overcomes the flatulent distension of the intestinal tract, and at same time by its antiseptic properties overcomes septic conditions and sweetens the whole intestinal tract. When there is no contra indications present, Spec. Nux Vom. may be added with the greatest advantage, relieving atony and provoking or bringing about a normal desire for food.

To the practitioners, combinations will at once suggest themselves, where the digestive ferments are lacking. After acute sicknesses I have frequently combined it with papoid—we remember that papoid will act either with acids or alkalies, we cannot fully say this of pepsin; Take say three grains of the compound of Soda Bicarb. and Asepsin add to it one or even two grains of Papoid. Give such a powder immediately after eating. With the indications above mentioned, many times it has been of great service to my patients. Or if you do not need the Papoid but merely the compound for the relief of acidity, flatulence, sepsis

and atony you may take :

R

Co. pdr. Asepsin Soda - 3i
Spec. Nucis Vom. - gtts v to xx
Glycerini - 3i
Aquæ - q. s. 3iv
M. Sig. One teaspoonful repeat-

ed at discretion of physician.

I would advise the Journal readers to try this medication. For several years past I have used it in such conditions as above indicated, and it has given me such good results that for a good while now I have carried it in my buggy case.

A FATAL CASE.

G. W. Harvey, M. D., Williams, A. T.

On July 19th was called out of bed with a request to come as soon as possible. I was not long in getting to the house, where I found an old gentleman doubled up with a pain in the bowels so severe that he could not sit erect.

He gave a history of obstruction; said that massive doses of cathartic medicine had failed to move the bowels, but instead gave him intense pain. I attempted an examination but found him so bloated and tender that I could not touch him. The thermometer showed a temperature of $104\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ F., and he complained of a very severe pain over the pubis.

He was so sure of an obstruction that I was persuaded to use means to overcome it, although it was against my judgment, as there had been no vomiting or nausea up to that time and the peritonitis was general.

I first gave two ounces of ol. ricini

to act primarily as a lubricant. Then I exhibited

R

Verat. viri.	- - -	gtt xx
Bryonia	- - -	gtt x
Dioscorea	- - -	3i
Aqua pura	- - -	q.s. 3iv

R

Kali Mur. 3x	- - -	gr. xx
Jaborandi	- - -	3i
Aqua	- - -	q.s. 3iv

and give 3i alternately every half hour.

This was about 3 a. m., and left them with a promise to return between 6 and 7 a. m.

When I returned at the time appointed he was in but little pain, and as the oil had not showed up I gave a clyster and repeated it five times before the oil came away that had been given some six hours before. The oil in its passage through the stomach and intestinal canal had scarcely been acted upon by the digestive juices, and came out as it went in—castor oil. There was no sign of fæces save some pellets of normal looking ordure.

I was now positive that there was no obstruction, and as he still complained of the pain over the pubes I catheterized him, getting a nominal quantity of highly colored urine, such as would be found in any fever. The thermometer now showed a decrease in temperature of $2\frac{1}{2}$ degrees F., and I went home feeling sure that I had nothing worse than a severe case of peritonitis on hand, and I knew that I could soon bring him out of that.

The next morning the pain and tenderness was mostly gone; temperature 101 F; continued same Rs. Third morning temperature normal; slight

soreness, ate fair breakfast and felt good.

As I walked away from the house I felt very much like Cæsar when he penned his famous message to the Senate—*Veni, vidi, vici*. But I had hardly gotten settled in my office when a messenger came in, saying that I was wanted at the house as the old gentleman had the hiccoughs. I went leisurely up to the house, very confident that I could soon stop them, as I had in a former case of some five days standing. The hope was vain. I could neither stop the singultus nor the vomiting that followed it, and after four days' trial I gave it up and told them to call in some one else. They called two regulars, who cinched him tight with a bandage about the thorax (an excellent thing for the patient's comfort, as it lessens the force of the singultus) and filled him up with morphine and cocaine. He got along very nicely under this treatment, and I was not a little chagrined to be done up by my competitors, when on the evening of the fourth day after, I was summoned by the man's wife to be present at the autopsy.

This revealed a normal condition of every organ, except the large and small intestines, which were glued together in one solid mass by inflammatory adhesions, with a perforation at the sigmoid flexure of the colon. I opine that the adhesions caused both the singultus and vomiting and that nothing in mortal medicine or surgery could have stopped them.

I learned from his wife that for fifteen days before calling me he had suffered so severely with cramps in

the bowels that he could not straighten up, and it must have been during this time that the adhesions took place.

RHAMNUS CALIFORNICA.

ELY GETTHERE, M. D., Sweetbrier, Wayback.

In several of the recent issues of the Journal I notice that a rather strained feeling has sprung up between two very prominent members of the profession on account of the medicinal properties of the Rhamnus Californica.

It appears that one of the learned gentlemen is somewhat incensed because the other infers, or his words lead one to imply, that the former is not the discoverer of the curative properties of the drug in rheumatism.

Now, I myself, cannot personally refer back to a time when the remedy was first used for the disease mentioned. A few days since, however, I met my friend and colaborer, Dr. John Doe, and in the course of our conversation we drifted to the subject of the use of Rhamus Cal. in the cure of rheumatism. My friend began to jog his memory and soon the cobwebs faded from before his clouded intellect and he remarked: "My brother put up Rhamnus Californica and sold it as a patent medicine—a sure cure for rheumatism. He often had as much as forty pounds of the solid extract on hand at a time, when the crude article was selling for as much as \$5 a pound. That was eighteen years ago, and he made a considerable amount of money out of the operation."

I haven't the the least evidence but

that this gentleman spoke facts, since his reputation for truth and veracity is well known. I merely mention this matter to help the discussion along and to bring forth all the points that may throw light on the subject at issue.

RENAL CALCULI.

E. H. GOYER, M. D., Covelo, Cal.

I was called July 3d to see Mr. J. O. I found him in extreme pain. The pain commenced in the loins and passed in the course of the ureter to the bladder; it extended to the testicle and down the thigh and to the hip. It was attended with great prostration. There was nausea and vomiting, with colicky pains in the abdomen, and extreme restlessness. The pain was so severe as to draw the patient double, causing him to cry out with the intensity of the suffering. The extremities were cold, and a cold, clammy sweat appeared during the paroxysms. A great amount of lithic acid deposit was present in urine, so as to color the vessel quite red, as if painted.

To relieve pain and vomiting I gave Spe. Dioscorea $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$; water q.s. ad $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, teaspoonful every hour while pain lasts. To remove the calculi of lithic acid I gave—vesicaria gtts v every three hours. To neutralize the acid, sponge baths of carbonate of potassa every day. Also, add q.s. to water to make a pleasant drink. Take ad lib. to remove the disposition. I gave him after having done with the vesicaria spe. eryngium $\mathfrak{z}\text{iii}$, spe. gelsemium $\mathfrak{z}\text{iii}$, water q.s. ad $\mathfrak{z}\text{vi}$, teaspoonful every

three hours ; his bowels being costive gave him olive oil at his meals.

The patient was a hearty eater, especially of potatoes, which I reduced in quantity. He went home to the mountains, overdid himself and took cold, which caused a slight relapse. I discharged the case August 15th cured. An Allopath M. D. treated the case two years for "liver disease." At present the patient is in better health than he has been before for five years.

"A QUESTION FOR PHYSIOLOGISTS" ANSWERED

JOHN BALL, M. D., Oakland, Cal.

OAKLAND, Oct. 6th.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA MEDICAL JOURNAL

—Dear Sir: There are several problems involved in Dr. Bissel's "Question for Physiologists." It takes the fractional part of a second for an impression to pass from the external senses to the brain centers—a period of time varying with each individual's "personal equation"; i. e., the length of time it takes him to start his mental machinery—probably one-tenth to one-twenty-fifth of a second. To register a thought would take less time, as the distance is less.

But an impression as a thought may pass through all the mental processes and yet not be remembered.

If the doctor will recall his college days he will find that he had to impress some things on his mind a good many times before he remembered them. After reading about a subject or listening to a lecture for the first time, it will be found that but a small amount of the subject matter can be

remembered. This is probably because some time in the past the mind has been otherwise impressed with ideas similar or identical with those which are now for the first time remembered. Much in the same way as one man in trailing another over snow would imprint some of his foot-steps over those of the man who had gone before. Where the two footprints coincided the impression would be deeper and more lasting. Impressions require a certain depth, so to speak, before they can be remembered.

In case one, the man mounted his horse for the purpose of catching the calf. These were the main features of the incident. The road over which he passed made no impression on his mind, or so slight as not to be remembered.

In case two, the doctor says he was familiar with the road, and it often happens under such circumstances, that a person with a mind preoccupied with another subject will be unable to recall a single incident of such a journey. But the doctor, taking out his watch and finding that he had less time than supposed, it made a deeper impression than the other incidents of his journey and, therefore, was remembered. The doctor must have fallen asleep and left the horse uncontrolled. The fall, no doubt, awoke him up, but the fractional part of a second which it takes for the mental machinery to get in working order was incomplete when the shock came which rendered him insensible.

Creasote should not be employed in cases of tuberculosis in which hemorrhage or hectic fever is present.—Ex.

SPRAINED ANKLE

CHAS. CLARK, M. D. San Francisco, Cal.

One of the most annoying and painful conditions we as surgeons are called upon to treat, is that popularly known as "sprained ankle."

That term is a mis-nomer in as much as the injured structures are not those of the ankle joint but, with exceptions, are those of the calcaneo-astragaloid and astragalo-scaphoid articulations. This exception is the middle fasciculus of the external lateral ligaments of the ankle joint.

The cause of the injury is generally forced adduction of the foot, usually from stepping on an uneven surface, or suddenly throwing the weight of the foot when it is in a state of partial adduction.

I think that I may safely claim that a simple sprain is never caused by forced adduction. Force applied in that position giving rise to a more serious injury; viz. a true Pott's Fracture or a fracture through the tip of the internal malleolus. This is because of the great resistance offered by the broad thick Deltoid ligament.

A "sprain" may be any one or all of the following conditions: A synovitis, arising from the severe tension to which the ligament has been subjected; a laceration of the ligament; or an acute synovitis, generally an extension of the inflammation from the ligament. The common treatment consists of cold application of liniments and requires from a few days to months for recovery.

A treatment which is universally successful, is to have the injured foot

immersed in a vessel of hot strong brine, kept as hot as the patient can bear it by the frequent addition of hot water, for about half an hour.

The sooner after the injury this treatment can be carried out the better will be the result. This will overcome the tendency to swell and will prove very soothing, doing away with the necessity for anodynes.

After the foot has been taken from the bath it should be wiped dry and a light plaster cast should be applied from the toes to a point about three inches above the ankle. The cast should be applied quite snugly, but care should be taken not to get it so tight as to interfere with the circulation. The toes should be left exposed so that one may be able to judge correctly as to the blood supply.

By this method, patients are rarely required to keep the house longer than the time required for the cast to thoroughly dry, and if care be taken in applying the cast, to keep the foot at a right angle with the leg, can walk with very little difficulty.

The cast should be removed in from one to two weeks according to the severity of the injury. Some little stiffness will usually be felt for the first day or so after its removal, but if care be taken not to overtax the limb it usually passes away in a few days without further treatment.

The writer does not claim to have originated the above treatment but simply wishes to call attention to a very effective treatment of this troublesome affection which if generally known, is very much neglected.

Its chief recommendation is the fact that the patient may use the limb right along and not be compelled to resort to the time honored crutch.

ECLECTICISM.

L. F. HERRICK, M. D., San Francisco.

There are three recognized schools of medicine. In all of them anatomy, physiology, chemistry, pathology, microscopy and pathological anatomy are the same; in obstetrics and surgery the only difference is in the medical treatment. In considering the science of medicine then, let it be kept in mind that the teachings of the recognized schools are the same in every thing except in this most important particular "medical treatment."

The Allopathic school has taken the position that they are the only "regular" article to be found; that outside of their ranks there is nothing worth considering; that, in short, what they do not know is not worth knowing. To any fair-minded man who has looked over the medical records of the past, such an assertion is an absurdity. If the Regular school of medicine know it all, why is it that every year new discoveries are advanced based, as they say, upon scientific researches, and which are often loudly heralded by the most profound men in the Allopathic school, but finally are demonstrated to be worthless? For example of this fact I call attention to the Liver Pad, Electric Disk, Brown-Sequard's Elixir of Life, Koch's Lymph, Antitoxine, etc. These and many others have proven to be of no benefit, and some of them have done much harm.

To be a good Allopathic doctor one must keep within the prescribed boundaries of "a code of medical

laws." They have from time immemorial been ruled with a rod of iron. By this "code," one must swear not to go beyond it in investigations under no less penalty than that of being excommunicated from professional fellowship. All outside the rank and file of old school physic is not worthy of consideration. Ask an Allopath to show his authority for condemning other methods of treatment and ten chances to one he will not have a Homœopathic or Eclectic work in his library.

There are many who will argue that the old school has been modified and changed and that all schools are eclectic in the sense that they choose the best from all sources. To such let me say read the past records of the old school. What constituted the barbaric farce called scientific medicine during the first half of the present century, and what were the results of its treatment? Loss of teeth, decaying bones, diseases of the liver and bowels, mercurial rheumatism and other affections too numerous to mention. Many of the older practitioners have witnessed these things, and to them it is an unpleasant reality; still they point back with pride to the records of the "fathers of medicine." Look over the history of Eclectism, and from its foundation up to the present day it has been humane, sensible and progressive in medical treatment.

On May 3, 1830, a class of sturdy men seeing the wrongs of medical practice and knowing the superiority of milder means had the courage to say so. A college was established at Worthington, Ohio, in 1832, and from

that day until the present there has been a steady advance in medical treatment and to-day it is generally acknowledged that disease is not a thing to be removed by violent drugs, but that it is a process to be directed. Medicine can at best only assist nature in a cure, and that by supportive treatment.

What constitutes a "regular practitioner?" As far as law is concerned one school has no advantage over the other; as far as patronage goes the Eclectics and Homœopathists treat the most intelligent and wealthy class of people. If you look at the success of the treatment you will find the records show the greatest per cent of cures among patients of Eclectics. If you look to after effects you will see that when an Eclectic cures a patient he is cured, the medicine given does not produce a disease that is far more dangerous to life than the one he already had.

I am well aware that the Eclectic, like other schools, has men in its ranks that disgrace them. But in this direction we do not leave the old school so far behind as we do in our medical treatment. An ignorant man may disgrace Eclecticism, but he can never practice it.

Last but not least, the public sentiment is in favor of liberty no matter whether it be in religion, politics or medicine, and the Eclectic, being the only liberal school of medicine in the world, has in store for it a bright future. Let every man in our ranks so practice and preach our cause that he may not disgrace but honor it.

Rhamnus Californica.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA MEDICAL JOURNAL
—*Dear Sir*: I have no desire to notice the uncalled for criticism of Dr. Webster, except to say: "If I am off my pins and mistaken about the identity of my specimen," I am in good company. My specimens were submitted to as good authority as the State affords, and were decided to be the true *Rhamnus Californica*. This statement does not detract anything from the value of Dr. Webster's work.

JOHN FEARN. M. D.

Good Roads.

Colonel Albert A. Pope, who has done such grand work for the good-roads cause, writes:

"It would be a good thing if the Government would extend the good-road work in the Department of Agriculture and build the great national highways. Then, if the States would follow the example of New Jersey and Massachusetts and build State roads, leaving to towns and cities the streets, we would, in the course of time, develop a system of highways not excelled by any in the world. It has got to come. Perhaps we may not see it, though I hope to. Horses have seen their best days. Electricity and bicycles have partially done away with their use, and before this century expires practical motor carriages will be in use. Then the demand will be for still better roads and good roads in all directions, and the poor old horse will be relegated to the country, where he belongs."

MACLEAN HOSPITAL NOTES.**Dermoid Cyst.**

Reported by Dr. E. H. Mercer.

Among the cases recently operated upon at the Maclean Hospital and Sanitarium, one presented a peculiarity which from its rarity renders it of general interest.

History—Consequent upon confinement, patient had suffered with a pelvic abscess from which there was a constant discharge of highly offensive pus. At intervals, also, small particles of organized tissue intermingled with hair would be discharged from the abscess, which was located in the posterior cul-de-sac. A free incision was made by the attending physician, Dr. Herrick, and drainage established, with daily flushings.

In the course of a couple of weeks the discharge ceased and the patient was up attending to her household duties, apparently cured. It was but a few days, however, before the discharge broke out anew and the patient was soon in a critical condition. It seemed advisable, therefore, that an exploratory incision be made that the cystic abscess might be thoroughly curetted, if the conditions proved favorable. Accordingly the patient was taken to the Maclean Hospital and Sanitarium for surgical treatment.

Operative Technique—Operator, Dr. Maclean; assistant operator, Dr. Herrick.

An assistant depresses the perinaeum with a Sims' speculum and cervix is raised anteriorly with retractor. Abscess opening is enlarged to admit the

entrance of two fingers, cavity is curetted with the fingers during continuous irrigation. On left side the walls are smooth to the touch; on right side there is a constricting band, evidently part of pus sack. Much organized tissue intermingled with masses of hair is curetted away and as much of the dermoid sack as possible. The odor from the great quantity of pus present is highly offensive. The cavity is flushed with peroxide and packed with strips of iodoform gauze for drainage.

Patient rallied well from the anæsthetic, but during the night a hemorrhage set in, which proved fatal.

Post Mortem—In the autopsy, the right ovary was found completely absorbed, and the cystic sack everywhere intimately adherent to the adjacent tissues. A small mass of organized tissue was removed which contained hair and bones, confirming the diagnosis—dermoid cyst. Uterus was normal as, also, the left ovary. The hemorrhage was from the ovarian artery, without doubt caused by the breaking down of tissue in the suppurative process.

The Perfection Chair.

We call special attention to the Perfection Chair, the advantages of which are stated in our advertising columns. We have one in use in our private office and find it light, durable, easily managed, adequate to its purpose and being handsomely carved and richly upholstered is, withal, a thing of beauty—and so a joy forever.

Medical Societies.

OAKLAND, Cal., Sept. 24, 1895.

The Alameda County Eclectic Medical Association met at the accustomed hour and place, the following members being present: Drs. Farrar, Love, Fearn, G. H. Derrick, V. A. Derrick, Metcalf, Stark, Stetson, Turner and Van Kirke.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

The name of Dr. E. C. Love was proposed for membership and he was unanimously accepted by vote.

Dr. Stark then presented an interesting paper. A report of a case was given in which a patient at the seventh month of gestation was troubled with dropsy. There were some pains which were controlled by gelsemium, bryonia and jaborandi. At the time of delivery there was a very excessive amount of amniotic fluid and breech presentation complicated by collapse. Patient was very pale; pulse forty beats per minute and very weak. Heart tonics were used and the patient given the juice of broiled meat and wine. A good recovery followed. The paper was freely discussed and several important cases of hydramnios reported.

Cases in practice were then called for and Dr. Fearn reported one of cholera morbus, caused by eating cake in which rancid cocoanut had been used. The vomiting and purging were unusually severe and were controlled by a hypodermatic injection of atropine and morphia followed by brandy and nux.

Several other members had similar cases. Among the remedies recommended for the vomiting were bromide

of sodium and hot salt water enemas; also, enemas containing resorcin.

Dr. Stone has been heard from and reports success.

Motion to adjourn was seconded and carried.

OAKLAND, Cal. Oct. 8, 1895.

The Eclectic Physicians of Alameda County met in regular session on the second Tuesday in October at 8 p. m., Dr. Stetson in the chair.

Among those present were Drs. G. H. Derrick, V. A. Derrick, Church, Fearn, Metcalf, Sharp and Wade.

Minutes were read and approved.

Under new business the following resolution was introduced:

Resolved, That in our opinion the address given by Dr. Fearn before this association on *Rhamnus Californica* was not intended to belittle Dr. Webster, but on the contrary it spoke in commendatory terms.

After discussion it was adopted by the association.

A second resolution was proposed as follows:

That this association recommend to its members the preparation of essays to be read at the annual State meeting and urges all to be punctual and faithful in attendance.

This met with favor, and after discussion was adopted by unanimous vote.

It was further moved and seconded that the Chair appoint members who shall consider it their duty to be prepared with papers for the State meeting. Carried.

The essayist not being present, the reading of the paper was reserved till the next meeting.

The association adjourned to meet October 22, 1895.

V. A. DERRICK, M. D., Sec.

Alumni and Personal.

DR. DORA M. HAMILTON, Editor

Communications for this department should be addressed to its Editor, 1422 Folsom Street, S. F.

This Journal is the last before the State meeting and we hope to meet you all then and interview every one. Every graduate ought to visit the college and note the improvements made. We all know when the Dean gets in motion he does not stop until the work in hand is finished. He has greatly increased our college facilities. Come one and all, we hope to make it pleasant for you. Professor Logan is becoming addicted to a habit of insomnia from studying up plans to make it a profitable meeting. Fourteen papers are promised from Alameda county. The annual meeting of the Alumni will take place during the State Society meeting. Please do not forget the fact.

As Dr. Mattner, '94, the newly appointed lecturer on Embryology, came to the chair to make his "maiden speech" to the class, he found a very handsome bouquet, from a friend, awaiting him. We think that a very graceful and well-bestowed compliment.

Dr. S. A. Cassity of Snelling, one of the graduates of the C. M. C. class of '83, is one of the prosperous Eclectics of this coast and believes in keeping up with the times, so he has decided to take a post-graduate course in the old college. The doctor thinks the C. M. C. as progressive as any Eastern college and wisely decides to patronize home industry.

Dr. Purvis of Howards, Sonoma county, was down looking over the improvements at the college and hospital and calling on old friends. "Jack" is a great success financially and socially as the class of '94 will readily understand.

Dr. Peirsoll, class of '95, has decided to locate in Haywards, where we are sure the doctor will show the "Regulars" what an Eclectic can do. The doctor has started out in a very good business so far and we expect he will continue to hold his own.

Rumor says that Dr. Bennett, located at Galt, Cal., has "done got married." Good wishes to you doctor, and think you should have remembered the editor-in-chief with a piece of cake to dream on.

We hear that Dr. Hicks of the class of '95 has located in Los Gatos. Doctor, we knew it was bad, but really not quite to the point where Los Gatos was necessary. However, we may congratulate Los Gatos on the fact of having one good M. D. in our own Dr. Hicks.

Dr. Van Loenen, one of '95 boys, has decided that San Francisco is large enough to hold him and has located on Howard street near Fifth. We are always glad to have our doctors locate in this city, so doctor we wish you success.

Annual meeting of the Alumni Association at 1 o'clock p. m. November 20th at college building. Be on hand. There is much business to be transacted.

Dr. W. M. Mason of Lodi sends a

remembrance to the Journal and says "OUR JOURNAL is improving in every way, and both it and the college have my best wishes." Thank you, doctor; we like those kind words from you.

— — —
Dr. C. W. House, from far away Auburn, N. Y., sends us this: "I like our Journal. Success to it and success to Eclecticism on your Pacific Coast. I am lonesomely alone in the East. I wish I could induce an Eclectic to come here."

— — —
We learned too late for the Journal of last month of the marriage of Dr. John R. Fearn, '93 of Oakland, to Miss Dimmiels of the same place, "Johnnie," we hope there will never be a ripple in your matrimonial sea.

— — —
Dr. J. A. Moffitt, city, writes as follows:

SNELLING, Cal., Oct. 8, 1895.

DEAR EDITOR—The back numbers of our Journal, which I ordered, are at hand; thanks for the same. The Journal is the medium through which we receive up-to date knowledge and welcome words from our many friends. I wish it prosperity and hope it will retain its present high standing.

I have taken charge of Dr. S. O. Cassity's practice at Snelling for the winter, as he contemplates taking a post-graduate course in the C. M. C. Our college is fully equipped to place him abreast of the times in medicine and surgery. The Maclean Hospital will add not only to the college facilities but will fill a long felt want among Eclectics on the Pacific Coast. I for one will contribute to its support, feeling that we now have a hospital and

sanitarium where our patients will receive Simon-pure Eclectic treatment from the able staff who control it. Let every Eclectic on the coast put his shoulder to the wheel and make this enterprise a brilliant success.

The coast Eclectics are second to none, and are no longer frustrated by opposition, but are in the front ranks of medicine and surgery. That the National is to be held at Portland in '96 is but a sign of the present prestige of coast Eclecticism. While we regret that San Francisco was not honored by being chosen as the place of meeting, we should in concert strive to make it a success at Portland, where we may add to our knowledge stores for future use.

— — —
LOS ANGELES, Oct. 2, 1895.

DEAR EDITOR—Having just returned from a delightful outing on Santa Catalina Island with all the accomplishments (including a Catalina nose) gained by a sojourn on the beautiful isle, I will give the Alumni column my experience.

We left Los Angeles at 1:15 p. m. by train, arrived at San Pedro at 3 p. m., where the steamer Hermosa awaited the arrival of the passengers for Catalina to convey them to their destination.

The afternoon sun was casting its beautiful golden rays o'er the placid waters of San Pedro bay as we steamed out past the buoys and every one was in high glee until we were out past the jetty in the open sea—Then! Oh then! they began to seek secluded corners and a clear space at the ship's rail. After a run of about two hours the welcome shout of land ahead was

received by all with a groan of relief that experience alone can teach one to appreciate. Landing at the wharf we felt it very good to be on a solid foundation once more. The entire population of the Island congregate to watch the arrival of the steamer and greet each new comer.

After dinner we took a stroll and found the place most delightful. About three thousand people were there in tents, cottages and hotels. Bathing, rowing, sailing, fishing, and hunting mountain goats furnish amusement by day, and band concerts and dancing in the pavilion fills the evening with pleasure. Saturday nights are the red letter nights. The hotels and business houses are illuminated with Chinese lanterns; bonfires and red fire gleam from the beach and surrounding hills and the top of Sugar Loaf. Fireworks on shore and the incoming steamer illuminated form a picture not soon to be forgotten.

We went fishing for mackerel and succeeded in catching—well, I'll not give the exact number and weight as it might sound fishy. The more ambitious fishermen catch yellow tail, jew fish and occasionally a shark.

When your brain is weary and you pine for rest just hie yourself to Catalina and you will go home feeling amply repaid.

Please remember, dear editor, when news is scarce and you are vainly searching for something for the Alumni column, that items concerning the changes and improvements in and about the college will always be interesting to the far away readers.

Best wishes to the Alumni.

LIT M. E. RAYMOND, M. D.

Ho! For the National.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA MEDICAL JOURNAL :—

In response to your invitation for last month, I desire to say that if one hundred Eclectic physicians can be found who will pledge themselves to attend the National at Portland next June I will be one of the number. We certainly cannot hold a meeting that will be a credit to us with a smaller number present. I hope we may be able to have a good representation there, as it has always been my ambition to make the first meeting of the kind on this coast a perfect success, and it does not seem to me that the time for it has come. However, as I am informed that the committee has decided to hold it in Portland, we must do something or disgrace ourselves, and I hope every Eclectic in California, able to walk or ride, will be on hand. We have enough in the State to make a respectable showing if they will turn out. A circular will be sent out by the Journal management to every one in the State, and it is to be hoped that a favorable reply will be received from all. Let us all turn out and make it the special occasion in the history of Eclecticism on this coast.

H. T. WEBSTER.

Waterhouse Wafers.

We hear of excellent results from physicians who are using the Waterhouse Uterine Wafer. They are non-secret and of a most excellent formula. Kept by J. Isacson, corner Larkin and Geary streets, San Francisco, and by druggists generally.

CALIFORNIA : MEDICAL : JOURNAL

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The Editor disclaims any responsibility for the statements or opinions of contributors.

Expression is essential to growth. We cordially invite all Eclectic physicians who would keep abreast with the times to make frequent use of our columns.

To insure accuracy, employ the typewriter when possible. Otherwise prepare manuscript with care, re-writing when necessary; be kindly thoughtful of the Editor and compositor, and do your own drudgery—time is money.

This JOURNAL will be issued on the first day of the month.

Let all communications be addressed, and money orders made payable to the

CALIFORNIA MEDICAL JOURNAL.

1422 Folsom Street,

San Francisco,

California.

*Editorial.***California State Medical Meeting.**

The Eclectic Medical Society of the State of California will hold its twenty-third annual meeting on Wednesday and Thursday of Nov. 20th. and 21st. at Medical College Hall, 1422 Folsom Street, San Francisco.

By communications received from members in many parts of the state signifying their intention of attending the sessions, it is evident that the coming convention of Eclectic physicians will be larger than that of any of the twenty-two preceding ones.

Since its incorporation in eighteen hundred and seventy-four, twenty-one years ago, the Eclectic Medical Society

of this state has steadily increased in membership and influence, until today it is the organized force on which each Eclectic in the state consciously or unconsciously draws for support. It is his backing aside from his personal merits. In helping to strengthen the State Society every Eclectic physician is helping to strengthen his own position in the community in which he practices. Organization lends countenance and prestige.

The larger and stronger the organization the greater the benefits derived therefrom. It is therefore to the interest of every Eclectic in the state of California that this coming meeting be a large one.

By every Eclectic physician being in attendance, there is no possible doubt that the 23rd annual meeting would seem surprisingly large to many who are not aware of the steady increase of Eclectic physicians on the Coast.

The following subjects will be presented to the Society, besides others not yet known:

1. "Influence of Pregnancy on Diseases of the Heart".
D. Maclean, M.D.
2. "Rhamnus California".
H. T. Webster, M.D.
3. "Advancement of Eclecticism".
J. W. Hamilton, M.D.
4. "Interligamentary Cysts".
W. B. Church, M.D.
5. "Rectal Diseases".
L. F. Herrick, M.D.
6. "Narcotism".
H. Kylberg, M.D.
7. "Cretinism".
A. E. Scott, M.D.
8. "Diseases of Bones".
G. G. Gere, M.D.

9. "Diseases of the Prostate".
H. W. Hunsaker, M.D.
10. "Membranous Laryngitis".
E. H. Mattner, M.D.
11. "Advance of Modern Medicine".
Victory A. Derrick, M.D.
12. "Latent Cancer of the Cervix".
Geo. H. Derrick, M.D.

Many of the members of the Alameda County Medical Society will introduce topics for discussion.

Under the auspices of the Alumni Association of the California Medical College the members and visitors of the State Society are to be entertained in the ever happy manner known to the C. M. C. graduates.

M. H. LOGAN, M.D. Pres.

JESSIE C. FARMER, M. D. Sec.

The Milk Inspector.

Mr. Dockery, the new appointee of the San Francisco Board of Health, is doing good, and should receive every encouragement to persevere until dishonest milk dealers are driven out of business. We appreciate the difficulties under which he labors when we recollect that one of the lawmakers of the city is a dispenser of swill milk.

It is to be hoped the inspector may not weary of well doing, and that when we sit down to breakfast it may be with the assurance that we have on our table the pure white fluid, free from foreign fats and preservatives.

The Board appears to have made a good selection, and if all their actions, like Cæsar's wife—are not above suspicion—they deserve credit in this instance.

MACLEAN.

Our Frontispiece.

The portrait of A. E. Scott, M. D., our Professor of Pædiatrics, furnishes our frontispiece for the present issue.

The doctor, like many successful Americans, is emphatically a self-made man. He was born in Iowa in 1854. When he was four years old his father died, and his mother with her family of little ones, removed to Minnesota and he was adopted by a family of Minnesota pioneers, the country at that time being but sparsely settled except by tribes of Sioux Indians. At eight, he attended his first school in an oldtime log schoolhouse three miles from home.

At seventeen, we find him apprenticed in a drug store, and four years later he came to the Pacific Coast, arriving in 1875. He continued in the drug business for several years, part of the time having a successful store of his own.

The doctor was in the Indian wars of Oregon in 1878, and was reported killed at the battle of Willow Spring, where a small company of twenty-eight volunteers were surrounded by a large band of Indians. They were held in their position for several hours, but finally fought their way out under cover of darkness, bringing their wounded with them, but leaving their dead comrades and horses on the field of battle.

In 1881, the doctor entered the California Medical College and graduated in 1883. He returned to Eastern Oregon and practiced medicine with great success until 1887. He then went East and took a long, thorough post-

graduate course at the Post-Graduate School of New York City.

In 1888, Dr. Scott returned to San Francisco and resumed the practice of medicine, giving special attention to that most important branch of the profession, Diseases of Children. He was in that year appointed to the Chair of Pædiatrics in our college and also made a member of the California Eclectic State Board of Medical Examiners. These positions he has held ever since. His professorship has been an honor to the college, and to the manifest advantage of its graduates. Dr. Scott has always been a loyal Eclectic, staunch and true. He has an office at present at 1032 Market street, and is frequently called to distant parts of the State in consultation with brother Eclectics in cases requiring the skill of a specialist.

The National Again.

Oregon has been heard from and the webfoot is boiling over with enthusiasm. We suggest they bubble with something more substantial. Coin is necessary to success. Now is the time to prepare for gathering in the shekels. It takes the needful to pay the expenses that will be necessarily incurred. We believe it is necessary to pay for the transportation of the President and Secretary. Railroads do not take promises unless backed by the signature of Uncle Sam.

It is just possible that we of California should assist. Our friends in Oregon are few and scattered and the burden will fall, as it usually does, on a small proportion of the membership. All are willing to contribute—that is,

some are willing and others are willing that they should.

We receive numerous communications informing us that the meeting should be held in San Francisco and in that event the writers would be glad to attend. California did not ask for the National. Oregon did, and it should be our duty as well as pleasure to assist our northern brethren to make it successful. We admire their pluck and luck and wish them godspeed.

MACLEAN.

What Is the Matter?

The New York State Medical examinations disclose the fact that there are more incompetents in proportion to numbers in the ranks of the old school than the new. The questions and answers are under the supervision of the Board of Regents, so there can be no favoritism shown to either school.

In the year ending June, 1895, 26 per cent of old school candidates, 13 per cent of Homœopathic and 9 per cent of Eclectics were rejected. It is about time the boasting of superiority should cease, and our old school friends see themselves as others see them, and as they really are.

In Cook County Hospital, in the city of Chicago, under old school treatment, thirteen; Eclectic, ten; and Homœopathic, nine die out of every thousand. So which ever way the comparison is made, either in education or treatment, it is unfavorable to their pretensions.

What is the matter? Only one thing. They should attend either an Eclectic or Homœopathic school and complete their education, which would place them in a position to successfully cope with their competitors.

MACLEAN.

A New Definition.

Scene in an Oakland court room:— A physician testifying as an expert as to the mental capacity of a former patient to make a will.

"Doctor, are you an alienist?"

"A what? I don't know what an alienist is. If it be a person who is against foreign immigration then I am one."

Talk about a learned profession with such men occupying the front rank! We are frequently told by the old school men that Eclectics and Homœopaths are not educated up to their standard. We confess we have men among us whom it would not have injured to have had a more extended and intimate acquaintance with the school room. We deny, however, that we hold a monopoly in that line.

If this educational exhibition had occurred at Milpitas we would not be astonished; but in cultured Oakland it makes us sorry that she should be wounded in the house of her friends. "An alienist, one who is against foreign immigration!" This is a new definition and one which the learned doctor should lose no time in copyrighting. Gentlemen, paste this definition in your hat. It is the Regular thing.

MACLEAN.

Practice For Sale.

For sale in interior city of the State, population 20,000. General practice, mostly office work; last weekly receipt \$100. Will sell for \$1000, including furniture; owner leaving place, but will remain to introduce purchaser. Full investigation invited. Address H., Journal Office.

Publisher's Notes

The One Reliable Specific.

Dr. William Richard Goodfellow, M. R. C. S., Roche, Cornwall, England, L. S. A. (*London Hospital, Surgeon Roche and St. Anstell United Mines*), says:

"I have used in practice the preparation known as SUCCUS ALTERANS, (Lily) and have much pleasure in bearing testimony to its great value. For diseases having their origin in a syphilitic source, I believe SUCCUS ALTERANS to be the one reliable specific, for I may add that invariable success has been met with by me when prescribing the remedy in question, even after the failure of other alteratives. I shall continue to rely on the SUCCUS ALTERANS in all cases I have indicated herein.— *Medical Reprints, London.*

Pretty as They are Useful.

SPRINGER, N. M., Dec. 11th, 1893.

THE HALL CAPSULE CO., Cincinnati, O.:

Gentlemen:—I received the 1000 Ruby Capsules sent me by mail some time since, and am very much pleased with them. They are pretty as they are useful, are excellent in quality and the most convenient means I have ever seen where two kinds of medicines are given in capsules to be taken in alternation. I inclose postal note, one dollar. Kindly send another 1000 of the No. 2. Yours, etc.,

L. HINES, M. D.

Chronic Cystitis With Stricture.

My experience with Sanmetto is quite extensive. I could give special cases in which its action was simply astonishing, but in this report I wish to summarize my experience by saying I have given Sanmetto a long and thorough trial in a case of chronic cystitis, accompanied with stricture, the result of which warrants me in saying Sanmetto is unsurpassed by any other preparation with which I am acquainted. Its effects are prompt and positive.

RACHAEL J. KEMBALL, M. D.
Buffalo, N. Y.

Book Notes.

THE ART OF MASSAGE, its physiological effects and therapeutic applications, by J. H. Kellogg, M.D. Superintendant of the Battle Creek (Mich.) Sanitarium. Publishers: Modern Medicine Publishing Co. Battle Creek Mich.

Massage is one of the latest additions to the physician's armamentarium.

Though as yet it receives but little attention in the curriculum of our Colleges, still a scientific knowledge of its uses and applications is of the utmost importance to the up-to-date doctor.

This work which has been prepared especially for the student of medicine, contains a short history of Massage; designates those structures especially to be studied by the Masseur; gives the physiological effect, therapeutic applications and the various procedures of Massage. It is illustrated by forty-five full page engravings, and contains several valuable charts.

A chapter is devoted to the "rest cure" treatment. The appendix con-

tains the clinical record of fifty-four cases treated by Massage.

AN ECLECTIC COMPENDIUM of the Practice of Medicine by Lyman Watkins, M. D. Professor of Physiology in the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati Ohio. 1st Edition; size 12mo; Price \$2.50 net, postpaid. Publishers: John M. Scudder's Sons, Cincinnati Ohio.

This compendium will be found a handy reference book for practitioners. A brief description of a disease is first given then follows the treatment. The list of Eclectic remedies enumerated, is very complete. Each drug is given its specific indication for use.

This is the third book in the series of Eclectic manuals.

ETIDORHPA, OR THE END OF THE EARTH.—The Strange History of a Mysterious Being and the Account of a Remarkable Journey as Communicated in Manuscript to LLEWELLYN DRURY, who promised to print the same, but evaded the responsibility, which was finally assumed by JOHN U. LLOYD, Cincinnati, Ohio. Subscription price \$4.00.

This work, of which a few advanced copies have been sent out, is superbly illustrated, and printed in the highest style known to the art. Each subscriber will receive a \$6 book in material valuation for \$4.

We are requested by the author to say, that owing to the great care required in this work, the edition can not be sent out in a hurry, but that subscribers will get their volumes as fast as they come from the printer's hands, and in the order of the receipt of the money.

In an addenda to this weird and wonderful book the author intimates that probably no commercial edition of *Etidorhpa* will ever be issued. We sincerely trust that when the public begins to clamor for more, which will surely happen as soon as the first small edition is distributed, the author will relent and allow the supply to equal the demand. Not that any radical change in manners or morals will be wrought by this book, as was the result of Mrs. Stowe's great story, but science so rarely unbends to divert as well as instruct, as is done so successfully in this instance, that it were a pity, not to say a downright cruelty, after preparing so grand and beautiful an entertainment to forbid the public to come.

"The End of the Earth" is a scientific allegory. It is destined to occupy a place in the domain of science similar to that occupied by Bunyon's "Pilgrim's Progress" in the world of religion. It is in harmony with truth and broad enlightenment, and will find friends in all sects, schools of philosophy and systems of belief.

The plot supposes the earth to be a hollow sphere, the shell of which is but 800 miles in thickness. The space within is supposed to be wonderfully lighted by the modified rays of the sun, and the inner surface of the crust is inhabited by beings unknown to earth's surface, and maintains a vegetation equally strange. The explorer is attended by a guide from the inner regions who is profoundly wise, and together they discuss the various scientific, moral and political questions which vex the learned of the earth's surface.

The guide explained the elements of wonder as follows; "Have you not learned that wonder is an exemplification of ignorance? The child wonders at a goblin story, the savage at a trinket, the man of science at an unexplained manifestation of a previously unperceived natural law; each wonders in ignorance, because of ignorance. Accept now that all you have seen from the day of your birth on the surface of the earth to the present, and all that you will meet here are wonderful only because the finite mind of man is confused with fragments of evidence, that, from whatever direction we meet them, spring from an unreachable infinity."

Among the strange beings encountered by the explorer is *Etidorhpa*, the personification of love in its highest conception. She is described as follows:

"Crush the colors of the rainbow into a single hue possessed of the attributes of all the others, and multiply that entity to infinity, and you have less richness than rested in any of the complex colors shown in the trimming of her raiment. Lighten the softness of eiderdown a thousand times, and yet maintain its sense of substance, and you have not conceived of the softness of the gauze that decked her simple, flowing garments. Gather the shadows cast by a troop of angels, then sprinkle the resultant shade with star dust, and color therewith a garment brighter than satin, softer than silk and more ethereal than light itself, and you have less beauty than reposed in the modest dress that enveloped her figure. Abstract the perfume from the sweetest Oriental grasses, and combine with it the essential spirit of the wild rose, then add thereto the soul of ambergris, and the quintessential extracts of the finest aromatics of the East, and you have not approached the exquisite fragrance that penetrated my very be-

ing at her approach. She stood before me—slender, lithe, symmetrical, radiant. Her hair was more beautiful than pen can depict; it was colorless because it cannot be described by colors known to mortals. Her face paled the beauty of all who had preceded her. She could not be a fairy, for no conception of a fairy can approach her in loveliness; she was not a spirit, for surely material substance was a part of her form; she was not an angel, for no abnormal, irrational wing protruded from her shoulder to blemish her seraphic figure."

These quotations will convey a faint idea of the author's inimitable style. We think he has wrought for himself an enduring monument, and we can not forbear to repeat the wish that another edition may speedily follow.

DEMOLOGY, or Love, Courtship, Marriage, Divorce and Stirpiculture, by A. O'Leary, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio. Three hundred and twenty octavo pages. Price, \$1.50. Prof. A. Haddock, Special Agent, 1016 Market street, San Francisco.

A new book on that old subject—the subject that has interested many of the best thinkers since the world began. "The strong impulse of sexual life and the great influence it has upon every step in life for good or evil as it is lived."

We cannot quite determine where our author gets this title for his book unless it be from demon and ology, meaning a treatise on demon in man or the dark side of his nature. We may be wrong—undoubtedly are—but the dark or controlling side is brought out in a not very enviable light. He makes no distinction between love and lust, using the words as synonyms. That there is love in the world, pure

and lofty, who can deny, enobling and enriching the natures to whom it comes. Love kept on a high spiritual plane develops all that is best and truest in man or woman, and is as different from lust as day from night, for that is the brightness of life and lust the darkness.

As a physician of long years of practice he has looked upon life on its dark side, its sick side; he has ministered to the mind diseased as well as the body, until the woe, the misery and heartaches have appealed to his sensitive nature and opened it and the great question how to lift this crushing burden from the groaning millions and how to teach people the way to escape from all this misery—this burden so weighs upon his mind that he forgets there are any well, healthy, happy people in the world.

The treatment of some of these evils is original and very heroic. He says: "One man with a knife could sweeten the city more in a week than all the preaching, teaching, schools, colleges and churches can do in years" very true; yet who would dare arrogate to himself the power of deciding who were worthy of perpetuating the race?

His treatment of criminals certainly would do more to remove or reform them than all the statutes in the law books.

His criticism of creeds and dogmas alas are too true, and on every line of thought he has original ideas that will interest the thoughtful reader and help him to escape many of the dangers and disasters so plainly set forth, and not only escape themselves but to warn the young.

E. C.

ASEPSIN SOAP



MEDICINAL USES OF ASEPSIN SOAP.

FOR THE SKIN.—The antiseptic qualities of Asepsin and Borate of Sodium make this soap desirable for the preservation of the dermal tissues, and to remove and prevent cutaneous blemishes. It is valuable for roughness of the skin, acne, comedones, milium, blotches, excessive greasiness of skin, for softening and preventing roughness and chapping of the hands. It corrects abnormalities of the sebaceous glands, thereby regulating the lubrication of the skin, and is further useful to repair dermal tissues when they have been subjected to the deleterious action of chalks and cosmetic lotions.

CUTANEOUS DISEASES.—For the following skin affections it may be used freely with marked benefit: Acne vulgaris et rosacæ, seborrhoea, eczematous eruption, herpes, psoriasis, prurigo, syphilitic eruptions, dermatitis, ulcerations, pruritic conditions, parasitic diseases, as scabies, for the relief of rhus poisoning, and for the removal of pediculi. A clean skin is necessary in any course of medication, and Asepsin Soap is a rational cleanser.

IN SURGERY.—The surgeon will find it valuable for cleansing the patient as well as the operator's hands, sponges and instruments. For its cleansing and antiseptic effects it may be employed in wounds of all kinds, chilblains, bed sores, ulceration, pustules, and for removing offensive and irritating discharges, and as a foot wash.

IN GYNÆCOLOGY.—It is useful in irritating and offensive discharges concomitant to diseases of females, giving rise to pruritic and inflammatory conditions. Leucorrhœa, simple vaginitis and vulvitis, ulcerations and pruritus vulvæ, are conditions in which it is particularly indicated.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.—In the exanthemata it should be employed to hasten desquamation thereby shortening the period of contagiousness and hastening convalescence.

At the time I received the Asepsin Soap, I was suffering intensely from pruritus ani, and had already tried with scarcely even temporary relief, all—or nearly all—the standard remedies for this well-known ailment. I was well-nigh crazed with the intolerable itching, pricking, sticking, gnawing biting, burning pain. I had been nearly sleepless for several nights, and I was so busily engaged with my professional work all day long that it seemed to me that life was a burden, and I could get no rest at night. I frequently sprang from my bed, and ran wildly, crazily anywhere;—suicide would not be strange in anyone in such a condition.

Your Asepsin Soap I used without faith, but with astonishing and almost immediate relief and ease. I think I have never before recommended any special preparation, but nothing less than gratitude is due you for this benefit, and that gratitude I express most heartily now. I have delayed this letter many weeks, but I am still as thankful as ever, for my suffering was of a kind not to be forgotten.

PAUL T. BUTLER, M. D., Alamo, Michigan

ASEPSIN SOAP IS NOW READY FOR THE MARKET.

PRICE, \$1.40 PER DOZEN.

For toilet purposes, a cake of ordinary soap of this size is sold for 25 cents. In order to introduce it, on receipt of 40 cents in postage stamps, we will, for a time send one-fourth dozen cakes by mail to any physician who has not previously purchased it. Send for a quarter dozen, and you will never employ or recommend any other soap, either for toilet or medicinal purposes. Ask your druggist to keep it in stock. Address

LLOYD BROTHERS,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Tablet Therapy

Undoubtedly stands high in the professional estimation at the present time, and justly so on account of the many clinical advantages which it possesses as a



method of medication. We now manufacture **Lactopeptine** in tablet form (five grains each) and to still further increase their therapeutic efficiency, we have added a small quantity of bromelin, the vegetable digestive ferment recently isolated from pineapple juice. The **Lactopeptine Tablet** renders it easier for business men, or those who are away from home during the day, to carry the remedy with them in a convenient form for administration at regular intervals as described by the physician.



Please note especially that each tablet is plainly stamped with the initials N. Y. P. A. to prevent substitution.

Put up in bottles containing
100 5-gr. Tablets and 50 5-gr. Tablets.

